

**DONNIE EUGENE LETT,** )  
 )  
 **Plaintiff,** )  
 )  
 **v.** ) **NO. 2:20-cv-00011**  
 )  
 **PUTNAM COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER,** )  
 **et al.,** )  
 )  
 **Defendants** )

Donnie Eugene Lett, a pretrial detainee confined in the Putnam County Justice Center in Cookeville, Tennessee, has filed a *pro se* civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Doc. No. 1), and an application to proceed in district court without prepaying fees and costs. (Doc No. 2.) The case is before the Court for a ruling on the application and for an initial review pursuant to the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2) and 1915A, and 42 U.S.C. § 1997e.

Under the PLRA, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), a prisoner bringing a civil action may be permitted to file suit without prepaying the filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a). Because it is apparent from Plaintiff's submission that he lacks the funds to pay the entire filing fee in advance, his application to proceed as a pauper (Doc. No. 2) is **GRANTED**.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(b) and 1914(a), Plaintiff is nonetheless assessed the \$350.00 civil filing fee. The custodian of Plaintiff's trust account is **DIRECTED** to submit to the Clerk of Court, as an initial payment, the greater of: (a) 20% of the average monthly deposits to Plaintiff's

credit at the jail; or (b) 20% of the average monthly balance to Plaintiff's credit for the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). Thereafter, the custodian shall submit 20% of the Plaintiff's preceding monthly income (or income credited to Plaintiff for the preceding month), but only when the balance in his account exceeds \$10.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). Payments shall continue until the \$350.00 filing fee has been paid in full to the Clerk of Court. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(3).

The Clerk of Court **MUST** send a copy of this Order to the Administrator of the Putnam County Justice Center to ensure compliance with that portion of 28 U.S.C. § 1915 pertaining to the payment of the filing fee. If Plaintiff is transferred from his present place of confinement, the custodian must ensure that a copy of this Order follows Plaintiff to his new place of confinement, for continued compliance with the Order. All payments made pursuant to this Order must be submitted to the Clerk of Court for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, 801 Broadway, Nashville, TN 37203.

## **II. INITIAL REVIEW OF THE COMPLAINT**

### **A. Standard for Initial Review**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), the Court is required to conduct an initial review of any complaint filed *in forma pauperis*, and to dismiss the complaint if it is facially frivolous or malicious, if it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or if it seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. In reviewing the complaint to determine whether it states a plausible claim, “a district court must (1) view the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff and (2) take all well-pleaded factual allegations as true.” Tackett v. M & G Polymers, USA, LLC, 561 F.3d 478, 488 (6th Cir. 2009) (citing Gunasekera v. Irwin, 551 F.3d 461, 466 (6th Cir. 2009) (citations omitted)). A *pro se* pleading must be liberally construed and

“held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (citing Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976)).

Plaintiff seeks to vindicate alleged violations of his federal constitutional rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Section 1983 confers a private federal right of action against any person who, acting under color of state law, deprives an individual of any right, privilege or immunity secured by the Constitution or federal laws. Wurzelbacher v. Jones-Kelley, 675 F.3d 580, 583 (6th Cir. 2012). Thus, to state a § 1983 claim, a plaintiff must allege two elements: (1) a deprivation of rights secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and (2) that “the deprivation was caused by a person acting under color of state law.” Tahfs v. Proctor, 316 F. 3d 584, 590 (6th Cir. 2003) (citations omitted); 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

## **B. Plaintiff’s Allegations**

Plaintiff complains that his rights are being violated in jail in six enumerated ways. He alleges that:

1. There are no daily sanitation inspections in jail, which enables the growth of mold and mildew in the facility (Doc. No. 1 at 12);
2. He is not provided with “access to library services” (id.);
3. The jail does not employ a chaplain, and Plaintiff was denied worship services from September 15, 2019, till January 5, 2020 (id.);
4. Plaintiff is not provided with sufficient access to legal materials, which are available only on an unreliable kiosk system that Plaintiff does not know how to use (id.);
5. Plaintiff is not provided with “proper clothing such as socks or undergarments” (id. at 13); and
6. Plaintiff is required to sleep on a yoga mat rather than a mattress. (Id.)

Plaintiff names the Putnam County Justice Center as his only Defendant, identifying the Defendant’s title as “Sheriff’s Department,” and seeks \$10,000 in damages. (Doc. No. 1 at 2, 5.)

### C. Analysis

Plaintiff cannot sue the Putnam County Justice Center under Section 1983. It is well established that a jail is not a “person” subject to suit under Section 1983. See Watson v. Gill, 40 F. App’x 88, 89 (6th Cir. 2002) (county jail is a department of the county and not a legal entity susceptible to suit); Travis v. Clinton Cnty. Jail, No. 1:10-cv-1276, 2011 WL 447000, at \*2 (W.D. Mich. Feb. 4, 2011) (“The jail is a building, not an entity capable of being sued in its own right.”). Likewise, the sheriff’s department is not an entity capable of being sued under Section 1983. See Mathes v. Metro. Gov’t of Nashville & Davidson Cnty., No. 3:10-cv-0496, 2010 WL 3341889, at \*2 (M.D. Tenn. Aug. 25, 2010) (collecting Tennessee district court cases concluding that police departments and sheriff’s offices are not proper parties to a § 1983 suit).

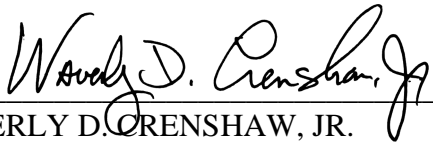
Even if the Court were to liberally construe the complaint against the jail as a complaint against Putnam County itself, a local government like Putnam County is not liable under Section 1983 unless the alleged violation occurs pursuant to the government’s policy or custom. Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs., 436 U.S. 658, 694, 692 (1978). In this case, Plaintiff has not alleged that any of the claimed violations was pursuant to county policy.

### III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons explained above, this action is **DISMISSED** for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B) and 1915A. Because it is conceivable that Plaintiff might be able to allege specific facts sufficient to support some of his claims, this dismissal is without prejudice. See Brown v. Matauszak, 415 F. App’x 608, 615 (6th Cir. 2011) (“[I]f it is at all possible that the party against whom the dismissal is directed can correct the defect in the pleading or state a claim for relief, the court should dismiss with leave to amend.” (internal quotation marks and citations omitted)).

Any appeal of this Order would not be in good faith as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

  
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WAVERLY D. CRENSHAW, JR.  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE